

The oriental persimmon has come into prominence as a promising fruit crop for the South, but as yet horticulturists are not satisfied with the American persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*, or the Chinese, *D. lotus*, as a stock. Mr. Rock made a collection of undescribed species of *Diospyros* (Nos. 56308 to 56310) which may prove of particular value for this purpose. A tall, spreading species, 50 feet in height, from Tengyueh; another from an altitude of 8,500 feet on the slopes back of Likang; and a species with black fruit the diameter of a half dollar are three forms which, added to those previously collected by him, should provide us with the stock that is needed.

The wild apple of Yunnan (*Malus yunnanensis*, Nos. 56320, 56321, and 56324), which Mr. Rock found among the limestone boulders along the watercourses of the Likang Snow Range at 10,000 feet altitude, is 30 to 40 feet in height, has fruits an inch in diameter borne in large clusters, and, according to Mr. Rock, is one of the handsomest trees in this region. The value of this species in this country for breeding or stock purposes time alone will determine. Mr. Rock's two other species from the same region, as yet unidentified (*Malus* spp., Nos. 56322 and 56323), or his wild species from the dense forests of the Salwin Ridge (No. 56325), or that from the Tengyueh-Sadon Trail (No. 56459), or those from the hills back of Mengka (No. 56460), or the two from Puerhfu (Nos. 56474 and 56475), may, any one of them, prove of more value.

Of wild pears (*Pyrus* spp.) Mr. Rock found some remarkable forms in Yunnan: One (No. 56277) bearing mellow edible fruits 3 to 4 inches in diameter, from 6,000 feet altitude; a second one (No. 56278) growing to be 70 feet tall, with fruits 2½ inches in diameter; a third (No. 56279), from 6,500 feet, which is 30 feet tall and has greenish brown fruits the size of bullets, and a fourth (No. 56280), from 7,000 feet altitude, which grows to be 60 feet in height and has fruits 2½ inches in diameter.

On the Hoching Range, near Likang, Mr. Rock collected seeds of one of the rare genera of Chinese conifers (*Keteleeria* sp., No. 56316). Since only two species of this conifer appear to be known, and as the one which Robert Fortune discovered in China has grown well in Italy, this species of Rock's may thrive in California and Florida.

Two wild olives (*Olea* spp., Nos. 56328 and 56329) which make trees 50 feet in height, from the forests beyond Wolung and the Shweli Valley, should be added to the California collections of olives and their relatives, for some time, perhaps, a plant breeder may find it possible to cross them and get forms for uses now unknown.

*Pinus armandi* (No. 56333), one of the tallest of the oriental pines, attaining a height of 90 feet, belongs unfortunately to the 5-leaved pines, which appear to be subject to the white-pine blister rust and may be of doubtful value for forestry purposes. But Rock's wild cherry (*Prunus* sp., No. 56335) from the Likang Snow Range, his remarkable collection of 10 wild pears (*Pyrus* spp., Nos. 56338 to 56347) and 1 (*Pyrus* sp., No. 56491) from Puerhfu, which has already been used as a stock for pears in Yunnan, his 7 species of oak (*Quercus* spp., Nos. 56348 to 56354), his 10 species of Rhododendrons (Nos. 56355 to 56364), his *Rubus lutescens* (No. 56369), his 4 species of Sorbus (Nos. 56373 to 56376), and 7 as yet unclassified viburnums (Nos. 56379 to 56385) will surely interest amateurs and park superintendents in those regions where they will grow.

*Corylus colurna* has been a pronounced success in the Arnold Arboretum and the Rochester parks, and another tree filbert (*Corylus* sp., No. 56490) that Mr. Rock discovered at 10,000 feet altitude in the Likang Snow Range, growing 50 feet high and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and producing good-sized edible nuts, can scarcely fail to be a real addition to our parks and may even prove a profitable nut-producing tree.

Whether the giant lily (*Lilium* sp., No. 56778) that Mr. Rock found west of Tengyueh, which grows 15 feet high, will be easier of culture than *Lilium giganteum* remains to be determined, but already the lily breeders of the country are interested in it.

In Great Britain, the Chinese shrub *Photinia serrulata* is considered by Bean as "undoubtedly one of the finest evergreens ever introduced," and Rock's Yunnan species (*Photinia* sp., No. 56779), which he remarks is "one mass of deep orange-red fruits in November," may prove slightly different from this species and better adapted to American conditions.

In addition to the material collected by Mr. Rock, the following new introductions are worthy of special mention:

*Asculus wilsonii* (No. 56390), a narrow-leaved species of horsechestnut from central China, has been tried in the State of Washington and found better suited to the windy conditions there than the European species.